

AP U.S. GOVERNMENT



QUESTION CATALOGUE

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AP United States Government

Table of Contents

I. Constitutional Underpinnings of United States Government

1. Formation and Adoption of the Constitution	
A. Articles of Confederation.....	1
B. Constitutional Convention	
i. Theories and Influences.....	4
ii. Provisions and Compromises.....	7
iii. Ratification Debate.....	11
2. Separation of Powers	
A. Checks and Balances	
i. Executive and Legislative Checks.....	14
ii. Judicial Review.....	17
B. Amending the Constitution.....	20
3. Federalism	
A. Division of Powers.....	22
B. The Federal System of Government.....	24
C. Subnational Governments.....	29
4. Free-Response Questions.....	30

II. Political Culture and Public Opinion

1. Formation of Political Beliefs	
A. Political Socialization and Demographics.....	45
B. Political Ideologies.....	48
2. Political Participation	
A. Voting and Ballot Measures.....	50
B. Public Opinion.....	52
3. Free-Response Questions.....	54

III. Political Parties, Interest Groups, and Mass Media

1. Political Parties and Elections	
A. Political Parties.....	61
B. Elections and Election Law	
i. Primaries.....	64
ii. Campaigns.....	67
iii. General Elections.....	70
2. Interest Groups	
A. Types of Interest Groups.....	73
B. Influence of Interest Groups.....	75
3. Mass Media.....	77
4. Free-Response Questions.....	81

IV. Institutions of the Federal Government

1. Congress	
A. The Bicameral Legislature.....	89
B. Getting into Congress.....	92
C. The Legislative Process	
i. Committees.....	95
ii. Rules and Customs.....	98
iii. Passage.....	100
2. Presidency	
A. Characteristics of the Presidency.....	102
B. The Extent of Presidential Power.....	106
3. Bureaucracy	
A. Structure of the Federal Bureaucracy	
i. The Cabinet and Executive Office.....	109
ii. Federal Agencies and Government Corporations.....	111
B. Bureaucratic Interactions.....	113
4. Judiciary	
A. The Court System.....	115
B. Judicial Politics	
i. The Nomination Process.....	119
ii. Judicial Ideologies.....	122
5. Free-Response Questions.....	124

V. Public Policy

1. Policymaking	
A. Process.....	139
B. Difficulties.....	141
2. Contemporary Policy	
A. Economic Policy	
i. Fiscal Policy.....	144
ii. Monetary Policy.....	149
B. Domestic Policy	
i. Social and Health Programs.....	151
ii. Environmental and Energy Policy.....	155
iii. Labor and Business Policy.....	157
iv. Education Policy.....	159
C. Foreign Policy	
i. International Trade.....	160
ii. Military Spending.....	164
3. Free-Response Questions.....	169

VI. Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

1. Civil Liberties

A. First Amendment Rights.....	175
B. Due Process and Privacy Rights.....	179
C. Selective Incorporation.....	183

2. Civil Rights

A. Voting Rights.....	184
B. Discrimination.....	186

3. Free-Response Questions..... 191

744. "All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states in proportion to the value of all land within each state."

The above clause is excerpted from

(A) **the Articles of Confederation**

(B) Article I of the Constitution

(C) Article II on the Constitution

(D) the Tenth Amendment

(E) the Sixteenth Amendment

902. The Articles of Confederation established

I. A unicameral legislature

II. The supremacy of state legislatures

III. A chief executive

IV. A national court

(A) II only (D) I, III, and IV only

(B) **I and II only** (E) II, III, and IV only

(C) I, II, and III only

Base your answers to questions 982 and 983 on the quote below and on your knowledge of U.S. government and politics.

"What signify a few lives lost in a century or two? The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time, with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure."

— Thomas Jefferson, 1787

982. Thomas Jefferson expressed the above belief in the immediate aftermath of

(A) Bacon's Rebellion (D) the Whiskey Rebellion

(B) Pontiac's Rebellion (E) Nat Turner's Rebellion

(C) **Shays' Rebellion**

983. Jefferson's remarks constitute an argument in support of the

(A) First Amendment (D) Fifth Amendment

(B) **Second Amendment** (E) Eighth Amendment

(C) Fourth Amendment

1038. Which of the following questions best characterizes the debate waged during the Second Continental Congress?

(A) Should the central government divide its power or leave it concentrated in one executive branch?

(B) **Did power pass onto Congress, or was it vested in the people under the authority of the states?**

(C) Should the new government have a king or a president?

(D) Would the states be capable of maintaining peace and order through state militias?

(E) Did the power of the states need to be limited in order to promote national unity?

1040. The Second Continental Congress that designed the Articles of Confederation was ironic because

(A) **it operated under the guidance of a strong central authority**

(B) it was a weak confederation of powerful individuals

(C) its delegates agreed to vest heavy power in the Articles' national executive

(D) its delegates essentially rejected the provisions of the Declaration of Independence

(E) it was an aberration from other Congresses that were less than fruitful

1050. The design of the government established by the Articles of Confederation was the result of

(A) **the fear of a government identical to the British parliament**

(B) the influence congressional conservatives had on the document's drafting

(C) the historical successes of loose confederations

(D) a strong desire for direct democracy

(E) a movement to create a national identity rather than state identities

1054. The Articles of Confederation were interpreted as

(A) an authorization for a central government to delegate general powers to the states

(B) a pact between 13 states that agreed to delegate general powers to a central government

(C) an agreement between 13 states and a central government to delegate specific powers to each government

(D) a pact between 13 states and the people to delegate general powers to a central government

(E) **a pact between 13 states that agreed to delegate specific, not general, powers to a central government**

1058. Under the Articles of Confederation, the government was able to

(A) raise an army

(B) control import and export taxes

(C) **organize the Western territories**

(D) pay off war debt

(E) earn revenue independently from the states

1063. The Continental Congress disbanded the national army after the Revolutionary War due to

I. Strong discomfort with the idea of a standing army

II. The high cost of maintaining a standing army

III. Strong distrust of militias

(A) II only (D) II and III only

(B) **I and II only** (E) I, II, and III

(C) I and III only

14. Which of the following best describes a process through which the Constitution may be amended?
- (A) A constitutional convention is called through a petition signed by all fifty state legislatures, and the proposed changes are ratified by the President.
 - (B) An amendment is approved by three-fourths of the state legislatures, then ratified by a simple majority in both houses of Congress.
 - (C) An amendment is proposed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, then ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures.**
 - (D) An amendment is proposed by the President, approved by a simple majority in both houses of Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the state conventions.
 - (E) An amendment is proposed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress, then ruled constitutional by the Supreme Court.
64. In 1933, the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed by the
- (A) Nineteenth Amendment
 - (B) Twentieth Amendment
 - (C) Twenty-first Amendment**
 - (D) Twenty-sixth Amendment
 - (E) Twenty-seventh Amendment
111. Which of the following statements regarding constitutional amendments is correct?
- (A) The Constitution has never been amended by a constitutional convention.**
 - (B) No constitutional amendment has ever been successfully repealed.
 - (C) The majority of proposed amendments have been ratified.
 - (D) Every state legislature requires a three-fourths majority for ratification.
 - (E) A constitutional amendment requires the signature of the President.
112. In recent years, prominent attempts have been made to amend the Constitution for all of the following purposes EXCEPT
- (A) to require the federal government to balance its budget
 - (B) to ban desecration of the American flag
 - (C) to outlaw marriage between two people of the same sex
 - (D) to raise the minimum drinking age to 21**
 - (E) to mandate equal rights for people of both genders
461. Which amendment was the only one to be ratified by state convention?
- (A) The Thirteenth Amendment
 - (B) The Fourteenth Amendment
 - (C) The Fifteenth Amendment
 - (D) The Twenty-first Amendment**
 - (E) The Twenty-second Amendment

860. Which of the following proposed constitutional amendments has come closest to passage?
- (A) The Flag Desecration Amendment
 - (B) The Balanced Budget Amendment
 - (C) The Anti-abortion Amendment
 - (D) The Equal Rights Amendment**
 - (E) The Federal Marriage Amendment
1034. Since the adoption of the Bill of Rights, the greatest number of constitutional amendments have served to
- (A) broaden the government's role in the economy
 - (B) expand voting rights to the disenfranchised**
 - (C) reform Congress to counteract corruption
 - (D) formalize the concept of judicial review
 - (E) clarify the federal structure of government
1036. A constitutional amendment would be needed to bring about
- (A) the abolition of the Supreme Court**
 - (B) the creation of a cabinet department
 - (C) reform of party primaries
 - (D) the adoption of a flat income tax
 - (E) the wartime suspension of habeas corpus

Base your answers to questions **1042** through **1044** on the quote below and on your knowledge of U.S. government and politics.

"The government [that the Framers] devised was defective from the start, requiring several amendments, a civil war, and momentous social transformation to attain the system of constitutional government, and its respect for the individual freedoms and human rights, we hold as fundamental today. When contemporary Americans cite 'The Constitution,' they invoke a concept that is vastly different from what the Framers barely began to construct two centuries ago."

— Justice Thurgood Marshall

1042. Justice Marshall is referring most directly to
- (A) the protections embodied in the Bill of Rights
 - (B) the shift from dual to cooperative federalism
 - (C) loose construction of the Constitution
 - (D) equal rights for women and minorities**
 - (E) the creation of postwar entitlement programs
1044. A reasonable criticism of Justice Marshall's remarks is that
- (A) most of the northern delegates to the Constitutional Convention pushed for equal rights
 - (B) the unamended Constitution, in a strict sense, made no provision for racial inequality
 - (C) new forms of political participation, such as protest marches, have broadened civil rights
 - (D) the constitutional establishment of judicial review has advanced the cause of civil rights
 - (E) the Framers should be credited with creating a document capable of such dramatic evolution**

Base your answers to questions 335 through 339 on the following passage and on your knowledge of U.S. government and politics.

"But if the government be national with regard to the operation of its powers, it changes its aspects again when we contemplate it in relation to the extent of its powers. The idea of a national government involves in it, not only an authority over the individual citizens, but an indefinite supremacy over all persons and things, so far as they are objects of lawful government. Among a people consolidated into one nation, this supremacy is completely vested in the national legislature. Among communities united for particular purposes, it is vested partly in the general and partly in the municipal legislatures."

– James Madison, *Federalist No. 39*

335. Based on the excerpt above, Madison would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) A central government should be given national powers without limitations in scope.
- (B) Splitting power between national and local legislatures would fail to produce a people consolidated into one nation.
- (C) **A government with national powers should still be limited by the extent of its power.**
- (D) The United States are a cohesively joined to achieve a set of national goals.
- (E) The only way to achieve national goals is through a national government whose power is not limited by local legislatures.

339. This passage best supports the notion of

- (A) separation of powers
- (B) checks and balances
- (C) civic duty
- (D) imperfect human nature
- (E) **federalism**

343. "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."

– Chief Justice John Marshall

The Supreme's Court interpretation of the "necessary and proper" clause above

- (A) **legitimized the elastic interpretation of the Constitution**
- (B) contracted the powers of the national government
- (C) contradicted the interpretation proposed by Alexander Hamilton
- (D) denied the supremacy of the federal government to exercise its powers
- (E) legitimized the narrow interpretation of the Constitution

391. Most of the world's nations are unitary governments, in which

- (A) one central government with no local branches
- (B) authority is divided into local units with a weak central government
- (C) two of more units of government have authority over the same land and people
- (D) **all power and authority resides in the central government**
- (E) the national government enforces rules through the independent local governments

395. Which of the following correctly lists the supreme laws of the land?

- (A) laws of the state government, laws of the national government, the Constitution
- (B) treaties, laws of the state government, the Constitution
- (C) executive orders, laws of the national government, the Constitution
- (D) **treaties, laws of the national government, the Constitution**
- (E) executive orders, treaties, the Constitution

398. The Supreme Court settled two matters in the *McCulloch v. Maryland* by establishing

- (A) the national government's ability to regulate interstate commerce and the supremacy of the national government over the states
- (B) the supremacy of the national government over the states and a narrow definition of commerce
- (C) the national government's ability to regulate interstate commerce and the existence of implied powers
- (D) the national government's implied right to create a national bank and the Supreme Court's power of judicial review
- (E) **the supremacy of the national government over the states and the existence of implied powers**

402. American government has evolved from a system of dual federalism to one of

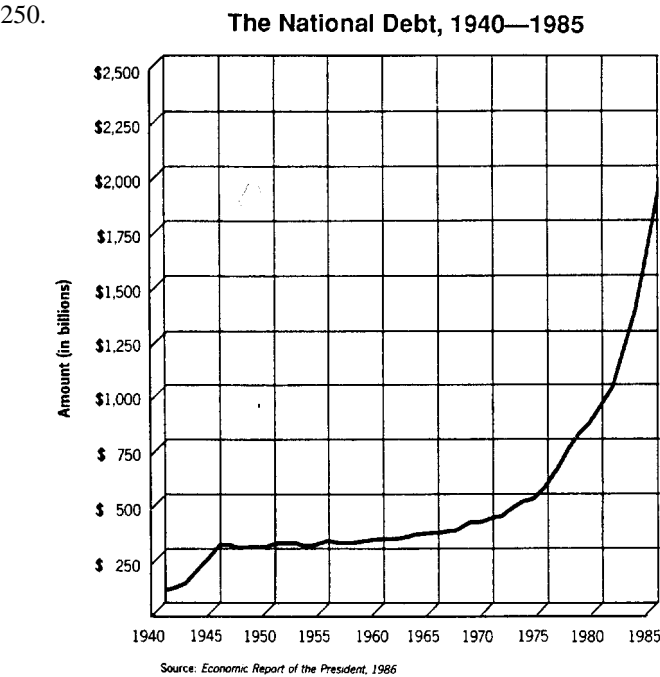
- (A) associative federalism
- (B) fiscal federalism
- (C) continuous federalism
- (D) fragmented federalism
- (E) **cooperative federalism**

470. In general, states are not required to recognize the marriage laws of other states because of the

- (A) **public policy exception**
- (B) contracts clause
- (C) free exercise clause
- (D) excessive entanglement doctrine
- (E) just compensation clause

83. The political ideology known as libertarianism advocates
- (A) an active government role in the economy paired with strong support for civil liberties
 - (B) laissez-faire economic policies and religiously-based social policies
 - (C) extensive intervention on moral issues and high taxation to support welfare programs
 - (D) minimal government involvement on both social and economic issues**
 - (E) the use of military force to spread democratic ideals throughout the world

143. Supporters of a bill creating a new large-scale federal welfare program would most likely describe themselves as
- (A) moderates
 - (B) Republicans
 - (C) conservatives
 - (D) libertarians
 - (E) liberals**



The trend indicated by the above graph would probably be most disturbing to a(n)

- (A) Keynesian economist
- (B) fiscal conservative**
- (C) civil libertarian
- (D) investment banker
- (E) foreign central bank

313. A member of the Blue Dog Coalition is most likely to be
- (A) a conservative Republican
 - (B) a liberal or moderate Republican
 - (C) an independent
 - (D) a moderate or conservative Democrat**
 - (E) a liberal Democrat

328. In *Democracy in America*, Tocqueville claims all of the following EXCEPT that
- (A) the vast territories open for westward expansion foster democratic spirit
 - (B) democracy has the tendency to degenerate into soft despotism
 - (C) a nation of independent farmers can band together to create a republic
 - (D) the debate over the abolition of slavery has the potential to tear apart the nation
 - (E) there is no threat of tyranny with majority rule**

348. Which of the following statements best describes the role of religion in American politics?
- (A) Only conservatives use religion to promote political change.
 - (B) Most leaders do not support faith-based approaches to social reform.
 - (C) Religious movements have influenced transformative moments in American politics, including the American Revolution.**
 - (D) The separation of church and state has kept religion outside the political sphere until recently.
 - (E) Americans are less religious than Europeans.

360. A phrase coined by Nixon to describe people who uphold traditional values in spite of the counterculture is
- (A) "traditional middle class"
 - (B) "compassionate conservative"
 - (C) "political purist"
 - (D) "yuppie"
 - (E) "silent majority"**

374. A conservative would be more likely than a liberal to support
- (A) a prohibition on certain firearms
 - (B) decreased military spending
 - (C) tighter environmental regulations
 - (D) devolution to state governments**
 - (E) civil unions for same-sex couples

375. Which of the following publications is generally regarded as being politically conservative?
- (A) *The Wall Street Journal***
 - (B) *The Los Angeles Times*
 - (C) *The Washington Post*
 - (D) *The New York Times*
 - (E) *The Boston Globe*

455. The Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank, is most supportive of
- (A) increased environmental controls
 - (B) universal health care
 - (C) high tariffs and import quotas
 - (D) an interventionist foreign policy
 - (E) the privatization of Social Security**

84. In contemporary politics, all of the following are considered hot-button issues except
(A) same-sex marriage
(B) the right to privacy
(C) the burning of the American flag
(D) gun-control laws
(E) **antitrust laws**
132. A congressional representative who considers herself a delegate is most likely to
(A) take only a passive role in the drafting of major legislation
(B) alienate the majority of her constituents when she votes on controversial issues
(C) disregard most public opinion polls taken within her district
(D) **vote on legislation in accordance with the views of her constituents**
(E) heed only her personal judgment when voting on legislation
133. A congressional representative who considers himself a trustee is most likely to
(A) hold few uncontroversial opinions on social issues
(B) **believe that his duty is to vote in accordance with his own judgment**
(C) agree with the majority of his constituents on most issues
(D) think that direct democracy is superior to representative democracy
(E) be driven out of political office during the next election
148. The modern science of opinion polls is most indebted to
(A) Henry Kissinger (D) **George Gallup**
(B) Samuel Huntington (E) Charles Beard
(C) Guglielmo Marconi
306. Which of the following is an example of a valence issue?
(A) The legality of abortion
(B) The definition of marriage
(C) **Economic growth**
(D) U.S. policy towards China
(E) Welfare reform
331. The steady decline in voter trust of government in Washington is mostly due to
(A) sensationalist journalism's creation of unwarranted fears
(B) **scandals and failures such as Watergate and Vietnam**
(C) public officials' increased ignorance toward voters' desires
(D) a decline in expectations of Washington
(E) the increasing salaries of senators and congressmen
345. Public opinion is often affected by all of the following EXCEPT
(A) **stability of opinion** (D) wording of choices
(B) public ignorance (E) political culture
(C) wording of questions
352. Which of the following issues is LEAST likely to contribute to the gender gap?
(A) War (D) Pornography
(B) Gun control (E) **Size of government**
(C) Spending for the poor
355. A person who is conservative on economic issues but liberal on social issues would be considered a
(A) populist (D) **libertarian**
(B) liberal (E) communist
(C) conservative
357. Cleavages in public opinion in the United States are
(A) hard to generalize
(B) **often defined by region, social class, and race**
(C) clearly cut along racial lines
(D) the principal cause of bureaucratic red tape
(E) not affected by gender or schooling
366. If a senator wishes to increase taxes on the upper class to fund programs for the poor, she would most likely appeal to all of the following groups EXCEPT
(A) women (D) Democrats
(B) African-Americans (E) **NRA members**
(C) young voters
486. Exit polls may affect the outcome of close elections because
(A) candidates continually adjust their campaign strategies on the basis of exit polling
(B) only a fraction of one percent of voters are questioned in a typical exit poll
(C) the official election results are investigated when they depart from the exit polls
(D) **some people decide not to vote when exit polls have already projected a winner**
(E) exit polls encourage people to register in the weeks preceding the election
489. In the past 40 years, the American public has generally had the greatest amount of confidence in
(A) Congress (D) the press
(B) the bureaucracy (E) major companies
(C) **the Supreme Court**

74. A realigning election occurred in
- (A) 1940, when the Republican Party reclaimed the Presidency and ended the New Deal
 - (B) 1964, when Barry Goldwater nearly unseated incumbent President Lyndon B. Johnson
 - (C) **1980, when Ronald Reagan was elected President with victories in 44 states**
 - (D) 1994, when the Democrats regained control of the House of Representatives
 - (E) 1996, when Bill Clinton was reelected President with over 90% of the electoral vote

95. Attempts to increase voter turnout in the United States have included all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) grassroots "get out the vote" efforts by party activists
 - (B) allowing an individual to register to vote by mail
 - (C) allowing an individual to register to vote when they apply for or renew a driver's license
 - (D) lowering the voting age to 18 via the Twenty-Sixth Amendment
 - (E) **requiring all U.S. citizens to register to vote upon reaching adulthood**

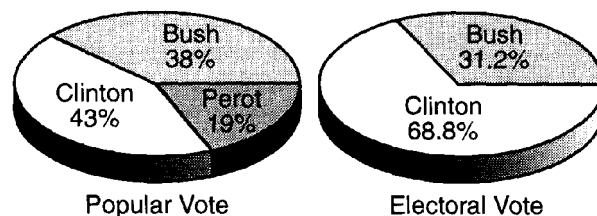
102. The spoiler effect is said to have occurred when
- (A) party infighting distracts candidates of the same party from concentrating on the general election
 - (B) **a third-party candidate wins enough votes to swing an election from one major party to the other**
 - (C) an incumbent candidate adopts a rival's position as his own to defuse criticism
 - (D) an unexpected event shortly before the election largely determines the outcome
 - (E) heavy rain on Election Day keeps many voters away from their polling places

119. Which of the following states has become increasingly important in recent presidential elections due to rapid population growth?
- (A) New York
 - (B) Massachusetts
 - (C) **Florida**
 - (D) Ohio
 - (E) Pennsylvania

230. In recent years, the distribution of electors in the Electoral College has been most dramatically affected by
- (A) population decreases in such large states as Texas and California
 - (B) the continued dominance of New England in presidential elections
 - (C) **strong population growth in southern states, such as Florida and Georgia**
 - (D) the rapid rise of Midwest states due to the growing manufacturing sector
 - (E) the awarding of ten electoral votes to the District of Columbia

259. Presidential elections and congressional elections differ for reasons involving all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- (A) voter turnout
 - (B) **presidential coattails**
 - (C) burden of responsibility
 - (D) service of incumbents to constituents
 - (E) private and public funding

264. 1992 Presidential Election Results



Which of the following criticisms does this chart support?

- (A) The people have too much say over the outcome of a Presidential election.
 - (B) The states are dealt electoral votes on the basis of population size.
 - (C) Presidential elections should be limited to two-party candidates.
 - (D) **The winner-take-all system fails to reflect the general will of the people.**
 - (E) The electoral votes of each state should be divided between candidates proportionately.
269. Midterm elections occur
- (A) **between presidential elections**
 - (B) at the end of the first year of a presidential term
 - (C) between sessions of Congress
 - (D) between senatorial elections
 - (E) at the end of the third year of a Senator's term
270. All of the following are advantages of gubernatorial experience for a presidential candidate EXCEPT
- (A) reputation as "Washington outsiders"
 - (B) freedom from public distrust of the establishment
 - (C) domestic policy experience
 - (D) **foreign policy experience**
 - (E) experience as a government executive
416. In 2000, George W. Bush campaigned for the presidency as a
- (A) war hero
 - (B) neoconservative
 - (C) leader who would "stay the course"
 - (D) proponent of "shock and awe"
 - (E) **"compassionate conservative"**

189. Influence peddling is defined as the
- (A) bribing of government officials for inside information
 - (B) use of tangible incentives to influence the policies of government officials
 - (C) sale of political endorsements
 - (D) direct lobbying of political officials to influence their decisions
 - (E) use of personal friendships and inside information for personal advantage**
190. Political action committees (PACs) may NOT
- (A) donate to a specific national party**
 - (B) donate more than \$5,000 to a single candidate in one year
 - (C) draw funds from their treasuries
 - (D) raise money from at least 50 contributors
 - (E) support candidates in multiple races
208. Interest groups usually do all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) make contributions to political candidates
 - (B) provide extensive information to the public
 - (C) influence popular opinion
 - (D) rate legislators objectively**
 - (E) mobilize likeminded voters
354. In Congress, most campaign contributions by political action committees (PACs) are directed towards incumbents primarily because
- (A) incumbents, unlike challengers, often share the ideological beliefs of the PACs that operate within their districts
 - (B) the voting patterns of incumbents are more easily influenced by campaign contributors than those of successful challengers
 - (C) incumbents often use their political power to retaliate against PACs that support their opponents' political campaigns
 - (D) PACs want to influence legislation, and incumbents are much more likely than their challengers to win elections**
 - (E) most incumbents in Congress are unchallenged when they run for reelection, due to the difficulty of unseating an incumbent
512. Which of the following helps explain the commonality of interest groups in the United States?
- I. Populational and educational diversity
 - II. Numerous points of public access to government
 - III. The system of campaign financing
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) I and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III**
572. The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) would lobby the government most strongly regarding
- (A) the imposition of heavier capital gains taxes
 - (B) American foreign policy towards Iran
 - (C) the steady growth of Medicaid spending
 - (D) the importation of prescription drugs from Canada**
 - (E) federal grants for homeland security programs
1020. Interest groups tend to do all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) lobby public officials directly
 - (B) submit bills to Congress**
 - (C) endorse political candidates
 - (D) form political action committees
 - (E) file "amicus curiae" briefs
1081. The legal effort that resulted in the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* was led by which of the following interest groups?
- (A) The AFL-CIO
 - (B) The NAACP**
 - (C) Common Cause
 - (D) Moral Majority
 - (E) The American Federation of Teachers
1127. What is the relationship between interest groups and PACs?
- (A) Interest groups create PACs to participate in electioneering.**
 - (B) PACs are inherently intended to oppose interest groups.
 - (C) PACs are interest groups that do not have to report expenditures.
 - (D) Interest groups use PACs to propose union-friendly legislation.
 - (E) PACs are rendering interest groups no longer useful.
1158. In comparison to large groups, small interest groups usually possess
- (A) an organizational disadvantage
 - (B) a financial resource advantage
 - (C) a broader set of interests
 - (D) an organizational advantage**
 - (E) more defined interests
1226. Which of the following business PACs gave the smallest percentage of its overall campaign contributions to Republicans in the 1999-2000 election cycle?
- (A) AT&T
 - (B) National Association of Retailers
 - (C) Association of Trial Lawyers**
 - (D) United Parcel Service
 - (E) Philip Morris

380. The fairness doctrine was abandoned by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1987 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that
- (A) the appearance of diverse new media sources made the doctrine unnecessary
 - (B) the doctrine was considered by some to be in violation of the First Amendment
 - (C) the doctrine was seen as discouraging stations from covering controversial issues
 - (D) the Supreme Court invalidated the doctrine in *Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. FCC***
 - (E) the FCC wanted to give broadcasters more discretion in balancing their coverage
520. Which of the following statements about the mass media is NOT correct?
- (A) Newspaper circulation has decreased steadily since the advent of television news.
 - (B) In general, older people are more likely to read or watch the news than younger people are.
 - (C) The Federal Communications Commission regulates with full independence from political pressure.**
 - (D) Most television stations in the United States are privately owned.
 - (E) Three-quarters of newspaper circulation in the United States is owned by media conglomerates.
559. The term "yellow journalism" refers to
- (A) public officials' exposure of activities that are against the public interest
 - (B) politicians' attempts to gain media exposure through publicity stunts
 - (C) media members' desires to witness the inner workings of government
 - (D) unethical reporting practices often tied to sensationalized news stories**
 - (E) the decrease in circulation of newspapers and magazines since 1960
564. Which of the following statements about the news media is accurate?
- (A) Newspaper reporters tend to be more conservative than newspaper publishers.
 - (B) Major-city newspapers tend to be more conservative than local newspapers.
 - (C) Journalists tend to be more conservative than members of the public.
 - (D) Most of the public thinks the news media favor stories that support the media's politics.**
 - (E) The "fairness doctrine" prohibits newspapers from endorsing presidential candidates.
566. The term "prior restraint" refers to
- (A) government actions that prevent the publication of materials**
 - (B) a publisher's decision not to print a dubious news report
 - (C) reporters' efforts to avoid editorializing in their news stories
 - (D) the doctrine that government officials remain tight-lipped when possible
 - (E) government lawsuits against libelous news publications
568. In *New York Times v. United States*, the Supreme Court affirmed that
- (A) executive privilege carries less legal protection than presidential privilege
 - (B) Richard Nixon was legally obligated to release the "Watergate tapes"
 - (C) security concerns outweigh First Amendment freedoms during wartime
 - (D) there is a heavy presumption against prior restraint of the press**
 - (E) the First Amendment isolates the media from governmental intervention
576. The term "embedded reporting" is used to describe
- (A) the backstage access given to prominent news anchors at the national conventions
 - (B) the incorporation of journalists into combat forces during the invasion of Iraq**
 - (C) the inclusion of prerecorded sound bites into live nightly news coverage
 - (D) conflicts of interest between journalistic ethics and the corporate profit motive
 - (E) rioting by active-duty reporters at the 1968 Democratic National Convention
622. Which of the following has NOT increased since 1960?
- (A) The number of government employees
 - (B) The number of presidential addresses
 - (C) The number of newspapers in major cities**
 - (D) The number of registered African-American voters
 - (E) The number of women working in the public sector
885. In the years following the ratification of the Constitution, most newspapers were
- (A) imported from overseas
 - (B) established by large businesses
 - (C) official government publications
 - (D) financially independent
 - (E) devoted to political parties**
1577. Which of the following terms is used to describe the media when it covers political campaigns?
- (A) watchdog
 - (B) muckraker
 - (C) cheerleader
 - (D) scorekeeper**
 - (E) linebacker

33. The majority party in a state legislature most often resorts to gerrymandering in order to

 - (A) comply with the Supreme Court doctrine of "one man, one vote"
 - (B) ensure that the boundaries of congressional districts correspond to geographic factors
 - (C) **help its own candidates win election to the House of Representatives**
 - (D) produce a congressional delegation reflective of voters' political beliefs
 - (E) secure passage of an important bill against an expected gubernatorial veto

34. "Gerrymandering" is best described as the

 - (A) **redrawing of electoral districts to favor the party in control of the state legislature**
 - (B) undue allocation of federal funds to a powerful congressperson's district
 - (C) legislative tactic of trading votes with other legislators to secure passage of a desired bill
 - (D) creation of an expensive government project to benefit politicians and contractors
 - (E) practice of voting for presidential and congressional candidates of different parties

35. Under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the United States most closely followed the policy prescriptions of

 - (A) laissez-faire capitalism
 - (D) the Austrian School
 - (B) monetarism
 - (E) **Keynesian economics**
 - (C) fiscal conservatism

96. The franking privilege

 - (A) **allows incumbent politicians to avoid paying postage on official mail**
 - (B) is the House of Representatives' nearest equivalent to a filibuster
 - (C) protects elected officials from prosecution while they are in office
 - (D) contributes to intense competition in congressional races
 - (E) frees Senators from the responsibility to pay income taxes

147. The precedent of Supreme Court intervention in the redistricting process was established by

 - (A) *Wisconsin v. Yoder*
 - (D) *Brandenburg v. Ohio*
 - (B) *Escobedo v. Illinois*
 - (E) ***Baker v. Carr***
 - (C) *Furman v. Georgia*

166. Within both the House of Representatives and the Senate, the most common profession prior to being elected is

 - (A) reporter
 - (D) **lawyer**
 - (B) bureaucrat
 - (E) doctor
 - (C) professor
149. According to the Constitution, when a member of the House of Representatives leaves office before his or her term ends,

 - (A) **the governor of the state calls for a special election to fill the vacant seat**
 - (B) the state legislature selects a replacement from the same party as the departing member
 - (C) the two senators from the state select someone to fill the vacant seat
 - (D) the departing member appoints his or her own successor
 - (E) the congressional seat remains vacant until the end of the term

201. Which of the following contribute to the high reelection rate for incumbent members of the House of Representatives?

 - I. Name recognition
 - II. The franking privilege
 - III. Easier access to campaign funding
 - (A) I only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (B) III only
 - (E) **I, II, and III**
 - (C) I and II only

255. Misshapen electoral districts are most commonly a sign of

 - (A) **gerrymandering**
 - (D) pork barreling
 - (B) logrolling
 - (E) pandering
 - (C) jawboning

265. Senators enjoy less of an incumbent advantage than House representatives for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that

 - (A) senatorial campaigns receive more media attention
 - (B) their districts cannot be gerrymandered
 - (C) senators tend to face more serious challengers
 - (D) interest groups devote more of their resources to unseating senators
 - (E) **representatives are more effective in office**

280. An accusation of gerrymandering is most likely to be directed at

 - (A) a congressional representative
 - (B) **a state legislature**
 - (C) a county executive
 - (D) a town board
 - (E) the President of the United States

599. Reapportionment occurs

 - (A) every year
 - (B) every two years
 - (C) **every ten years**
 - (D) once per legislative session
 - (E) once per Congress

316. When Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned in 1974, his replacement, Gerald Ford was

- (A) **nominated by President Nixon and confirmed by both houses of Congress**
- (B) appointed through an executive order issued by President Nixon
- (C) nominated by the House of Representatives and confirmed by the Senate
- (D) nominated by the Senate and confirmed by President Nixon
- (E) chosen by a special nationwide Republican Party primary

347. When "presidential coattails" are a factor in elections, they generally benefit

- (A) **congressional candidates who are members of the President's party**
- (B) incumbent politicians of either party, due to perceptions of good government
- (C) challengers of either party, due to the increased Election Day turnout
- (D) members of minority groups who are running for public office
- (E) only gubernatorial candidates with political beliefs similar to those of the President

349. A President who receives an electoral mandate is most likely to

- (A) defer to Congress on questions of security and foreign policy
- (B) face a primary challenge during the next election cycle
- (C) compromise substantially with Congress on most of his policy goals
- (D) sustain high approval ratings throughout his or her presidency
- (E) **propose major changes in national policy on a variety of issues**

363. Which of the following statements about the vice presidency is correct?

- (A) The vice presidency has traditionally been regarded as an extremely influential post within the federal government.
- (B) The Vice President generally comes from the same ideological and regional wings of his or her party as the President.
- (C) **Modern Vice Presidents are generally present in the Senate only during important votes or sessions.**
- (D) Washington outsiders elected to the Presidency tend to choose other outsiders as their running mates.
- (E) The role of the Vice President has diminished in recent years due to the proliferation of mass media focusing on the President.

365. The President's leverage on Capitol Hill is likely to be reduced in which of the following circumstances?

- I. The President has a low approval rating.
- II. The President recently won reelection.
- III. The President is due to leave office within a year.
- (A) I only
- (B) III only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) **I and III only**
- (E) I, II, and III only

421. The Twenty-fifth Amendment was put into practice when

- (A) the Supreme Court rejected poll taxes in *Harper v. Virginia State Board of Elections*
- (B) Franklin Delano Roosevelt began serving his fourth term
- (C) women voted for Warren G. Harding in 1920
- (D) **Lyndon Johnson succeeded John F. Kennedy as president**
- (E) eighteen-year-olds first voted in a presidential election

515. Which of the following correctly shows the order of presidential succession after the Vice President?

- (A) Governor of California, Governor of New York, Governor of Florida
- (B) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Security Advisor, Attorney General
- (C) Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Treasury
- (D) House Majority Leader, Senate Majority Leader, Secretary of the Interior
- (E) **Speaker of the House, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Secretary of State**

591. The Task Force on National Health Care Reform was headed by which First Lady?

- (A) Rosalynn Carter
- (B) Nancy Reagan
- (C) Barbara Bush
- (D) **Hillary Clinton**
- (E) Laura Bush

614. Since 1930, which of the following presidential practices has become more common?

- I. Public appearances
- II. Presidential addresses
- III. State of the Union addresses
- (A) I only
- (B) III only
- (C) **I and II only**
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

615. The "honeymoon period" typically takes place

- (A) **during the first 100 days of a presidency**
- (B) during the last 100 days of a presidency
- (C) after an assassination attempt
- (D) after a military victory
- (E) during an economic recession

213. Under the Hatch Act of 1939, federal bureaucrats are prohibited from engaging in which of the following activities?
- I. Registering as independent voters
 - II. Running for public office
 - III. Raising money for a party candidate
- (A) II only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) **II and III only**
 - (E) I, II, and III
214. In 1993, Congress amended the Hatch Act in order to
- (A) extend the civil service exam to state and local government jobs
 - (B) prohibit "soft-money" campaign contributions to political parties
 - (C) **loosen restrictions on political activities by federal bureaucrats**
 - (D) raise the retirement age to 67 for all federal employees
 - (E) regulate the transition of government officials to the private sector
218. Critics of the "spoils system" of federal appointments were the driving force behind the
- (A) Volstead Act
 - (B) Sherman Act
 - (C) Equal Pay Act
 - (D) Glass-Steagall Act
 - (E) **Pendleton Act**
219. The Pendleton Act of 1883 created the
- (A) **Civil Service Commission**
 - (B) Securities and Exchange Commission
 - (C) Commission on Civil Rights
 - (D) National Institutes of Health
 - (E) National Labor Relations Board
281. Impoundment is said to have occurred when
- (A) the House of Representatives refuses to seat an elected member who is accused of violating its ethics rules
 - (B) a cabinet department decides not to release classified information to the public for reasons of national security
 - (C) **the President prevents government money from reaching the executive agency to which it has been appropriated**
 - (D) Congress prohibits the President from paying the United States' membership dues to an international organization
 - (E) the Justice Department detains a terrorist suspect without charging him or her with a crime
308. The "revolving door" concerns legislators primarily because
- (A) it interferes with the public's ability to reelect congressional representatives it finds qualified
 - (B) it greatly reduces the number of experienced officials in the federal bureaucracy at all levels
 - (C) the government frequently has trouble finding qualified people to serve as cabinet secretaries
 - (D) congressional representatives who decline to stand for reelection are less accountable to the electorate
 - (E) **former federal employees may use their government connections to promote private interests**
309. A former Secretary of the Treasury who lobbies the government on behalf of a major investment bank would most likely be accused of
- (A) pandering
 - (B) insider trading
 - (C) grass-roots lobbying
 - (D) violating congressional ethics rules
 - (E) **passing through the revolving door**
429. The "capture" of a regulatory agency is most likely to result from
- (A) a majority of commissioners who are members of the same political party
 - (B) **the recruitment of commissioners from the industry being regulated**
 - (C) the transfer of the agency from one cabinet department to another
 - (D) the appointment of a staunchly independent bureaucrat to the chairmanship
 - (E) excessive oversight of the agency by congressional committees
432. The public is likely to suffer from the "capture" of a regulatory commission because
- (A) **the commission's decisions will be unduly influenced by private interests, as opposed to considerations of the public good**
 - (B) partisan disagreement will prevent the commission from adequately addressing the problems it is intended to correct
 - (C) the high degree of transparency will expose commissioners to public opinion and force them to depart from statutory law
 - (D) Congress and the President will be unable to find enough public officials willing to serve on the commission
 - (E) the presence of commissioners with diverse opinions will delay the approval of new industry guidelines or regulations

- 1029.All of the following are true about Franklin Delano Roosevelt's court-packing plan EXCEPT that
(A) **it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court**
(B) it was a response to the Court's striking down of New Deal legislation
(C) it was intended to tip the ideological balance of the Court.
(D) the Court exhibited a change in ideology soon after it was proposed
(E) it received mixed support in Congress.
- 1249.The Department of Justice officer in charge of federal appellate court litigation is the
(A) attorney general
(B) U.S. attorney
(C) **solicitor general**
(D) White House counsel
(E) clerk of the Supreme Court
- 1250.Which of the following happens first in the sequence of Supreme Court decision-making?
(A) Oral argument
(B) Opinion assignment
(C) Opinion circulation
(D) **Filing of "amicus curiae" briefs**
(E) Case discussion
- 1267.Which of the following offices is NOT part of the judicial branch?
(A) U.S. Supreme Court
(B) U.S. Courts of Appeals
(C) U.S. District Court
(D) U.S. Tax Court
(E) **U.S. Department of Justice**
- 1347.A case is most likely to be heard by the Supreme Court if
(A) **two appeals courts have ruled for opposite parties**
(B) the President asks the Court to do so
(C) Congress expounds on the importance of the issue
(D) the issue is particularly divisive
(E) the attorney general directs the Court to hear the case
- 1502.An amicus curiae brief is filed in order to
(A) indict an elected official on corruption charges
(B) **influence the outcome of a Supreme Court case**
(C) force a lower court to carry out its judicial duty
(D) disclose contributors to a political campaign
(E) help a minor-party candidate appear on the ballot
- 1506.The legal concept according to which courts respect judicial precedent is known as
(A) mandamus
(B) certiorari
(C) habeas corpus
(D) amicus curiae
(E) **stare decisis**
- 1513.The legal process through which a state returns an individual to the state wherein he or she is accused of having committed a crime is known as
(A) **extradition**
(B) certiorari
(C) indictment
(D) exclusion
(E) initiative
- 1541.The legal doctrine according to which the government may not be sued without its consent is known as
(A) executive privilege
(B) class action
(C) original jurisdiction
(D) extraordinary rendition
(E) **sovereign immunity**
- 1593.In the context of the Supreme Court, "standing" refers to
(A) **a plaintiff's legal eligibility to file a lawsuit**
(B) the Court's ability to refuse to hear a case
(C) the quality of an attorney's oral argument
(D) the method by which a case reaches the Court
(E) how encompassing a judicial opinion is
- 1595.As opposed to courts of original jurisdiction, appellate courts
(A) decide civil, not criminal, matters
(B) decide criminal, not civil, matters
(C) **decide matters of law, not fact**
(D) decide matters of fact, not law
(E) deliver opinions that cannot be reversed
- 1619.The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all of the following EXCEPT a case
(A) in which one state government sues another state
(B) in which a resident of one state sues a resident of another state
(C) involving foreign diplomats or ambassadors
(D) involving the United States and a state government
(E) **appealed to the Court from a federal circuit court**
- 1620.The Constitution established which of the following?

I. The Supreme Court
II. Federal circuit courts
III. Federal district courts

(A) **I only**
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only

(D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

764. Which of the following presidential tickets did NOT achieve geographical diversity?

- (A) George H.W. Bush and Dan Quayle
- (B) John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson
- (C) **Bill Clinton and Al Gore**
- (D) Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew
- (E) Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale

1333. In the late 1970s, mandatory busing was abandoned for certain educational programs, such as magnet schools, because

- (A) **there was heavy public opposition to busing**
- (B) voluntary programs were more effective than busing
- (C) "de facto" segregation was no longer an issue
- (D) there was a new flood of white students in public schools
- (E) small businesses demanded government deregulation

1335. Unfunded mandates pose serious difficulties for states and municipalities that

- (A) **have budget limits**
- (B) wish to slow down policymaking
- (C) oppose federal funding
- (D) communicate with the federal government
- (E) support equality in public accommodation

1336. Bureaucracy tends to slow the implementation of policy primarily because

- (A) its size is insufficient to handle the many duties Congress assigns
- (B) **agencies have little incentive to cooperate with each other**
- (C) agencies attempt to avoid bureaucratic "red tape" by operating cautiously
- (D) a large number of agency officials are unqualified for their positions
- (E) it is distrusted, and therefore receives few requests from the public

1341. The "graying of America" is a concern for policymakers because older Americans

- (A) go to the polls less often than other groups
- (B) are a poor source of political donations
- (C) **are a major drain on entitlement programs**
- (D) tend to focus too much on foreign policy
- (E) tend to adopt radically liberal political views

1356. All of the following contributed to the quick passage and implementation of George W. Bush's new foreign policy in the wake of September 11th EXCEPT

- (A) high presidential approval ratings
- (B) broad bipartisan support
- (C) a national security crisis
- (D) **Democrats in control of both houses**
- (E) the war on terrorism

1533. Programs that promote clean air and water are

- (A) **sound policy from a national perspective but run into difficulty when it comes to funding on the state and local levels**
- (B) difficult to pass due to opposition by the nation at large
- (C) difficult to pass because of financial responsibility the federal government will have to bear to implement them
- (D) not sound policy from a national or local perspective
- (E) policies for public good and therefore are the easiest policies to pass

1535. The Reagan Administration's failure to respond to the AIDs crisis because of conservative supporter's views on homosexuality is an example of

- (A) government responding to public opinion instead of interest groups
- (B) checks and balances slowing down policymaking
- (C) **politics interfering with policymaking**
- (D) interest groups aiding the policymaking process
- (E) influence peddling

1539. Which of the following best explains why the policymaking task of the Office of Homeland Security is particularly difficult?

- (A) The task serves narrow interests.
- (B) **The activities of numerous federal, state, and local agencies have to be coordinated.**
- (C) It lacks bipartisan support from Congress and the president.
- (D) It employs unconstitutional tactics in its policies.
- (E) It lacks a coherent objective to base its policies on.

1540. Members of Congress themselves interfere in the policymaking process because

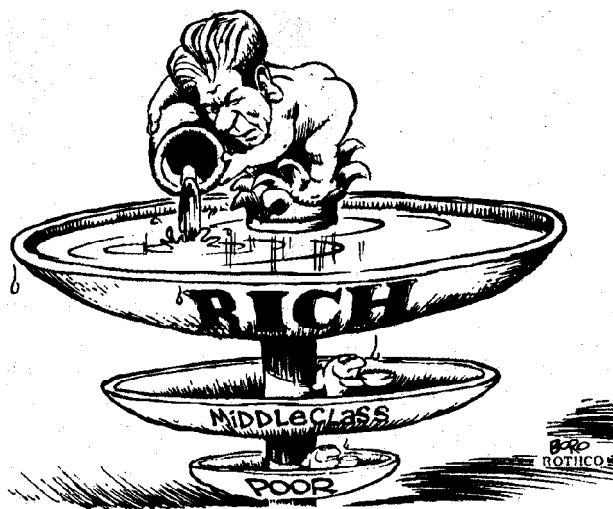
- (A) they are often incompetent and unqualified for their elected offices
- (B) they represent broad interests that undermine narrow policy initiatives
- (C) they share a political agenda different from the president's
- (D) **they each have agendas with very narrow concerns that may undermine broader policy initiatives**
- (E) they are very supportive of the causes of interest groups that contributed to their campaigns

1543. Evaluating policies run into difficulties because of

- (A) **ideological or political factors**
- (B) poor analysis
- (C) cost-benefit analysis is ineffective
- (D) slow implementation
- (E) failure to assume responsibility for evaluation

80. The economic theory that inflation is best controlled by limiting the growth of the money supply is known as
(A) **monetarism**
(B) Keynesian economics
(C) shock theory
(D) the demand-pull theory of inflation
(E) the cost-push theory of inflation
187. The Federal Reserve Board controls the supply of money through all of the following methods EXCEPT
(A) setting interest rates
(B) manipulating the reserve requirement
(C) **revising the federal budget**
(D) changing the discount rate
(E) buying and selling U.S. bonds

239.



The cartoon above best represents which of the following economic policies?

- (A) Laissez-faire economics (D) Monetarism
(B) **Supply-side economics** (E) Neoclassical economics
(C) Keynesian economics
556. Which of the following is a prominent, new issue facing economic policy-makers today?
(A) Unions (D) Corporate corruption
(B) Monopolies (E) **Globalization**
(C) Consumerism
582. The term "stagflation" refers to
(A) **high unemployment coupled with high inflation**
(B) the long-term stability of the general price level
(C) the overheating of the economy due to rapid growth
(D) the economic policy advocated by Milton Friedman
(E) the trade-off between unemployment and inflation

674. A person who supports a steady money supply, and who believes that inflation occurs when the government prints too much money, would support the economic theory of
(A) **monetarism** (D) supply-side economics
(B) Keynesianism (E) "Reaganomics"
(C) price and wage controls
1149. If the Federal Reserve Board raises the reserve requirement,
(A) the amount of money in the market increases
(B) the amount of money in bank reserves decreases
(C) **interest rates increase**
(D) interest rates decrease
(E) the amount of money available for borrowing increases
1150. The Federal Reserve Board directly manipulates open market operations by
(A) setting the value of the U.S. dollar
(B) **buying and selling U.S. bonds**
(C) printing more currency
(D) making economic policy
(E) balancing the federal budget
1151. Economic expansion experienced in the 1990s was credited to the monetary policy guided by
(A) **Alan Greenspan** (D) Newt Gingrich
(B) Bill Clinton (E) George H.W. Bush
(C) Al Gore
1153. Which of the following actions would the Federal Reserve Board take to stimulate consumer spending?
(A) Raise the reserve requirement
(B) Raise the discount rate
(C) **Buy bonds**
(D) Sell bonds
(E) Increase interest rates
1155. Members of the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors are given 14-year terms to
(A) **insulate them from political pressure**
(B) provide incentive for taking the job
(C) make them accountable to the American people
(D) best serve the presidents in power
(E) carry out long-term monetary policy
1156. The "second most powerful man in the United States" refers to
(A) the president pro tempore
(B) the Speaker of the House
(C) **the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board**
(D) the Secretary of State
(E) the National Security Adviser

481. In *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, the Supreme Court promulgated the
- (A) public policy exception
 - (B) reasonableness test
 - (C) **undue burden doctrine**
 - (D) excessive entanglement doctrine
 - (E) strict scrutiny doctrine
723. According to the Supreme Court, the right to privacy is largely derived from
- I. First Amendment freedom of religion
 - II. Fourth Amendment protection from search and seizure
 - III. Fifth Amendment due process
 - IV. Fourteenth Amendment equal protection
- (A) II only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) III and IV only
 - (D) **I, II, and III only**
 - (E) I, II, and IV only
724. The Fifth Amendment protection against double jeopardy ensures that
- (A) **a person cannot be tried more than once for the same crime**
 - (B) a defendant may not be forced to incriminate himself or herself
 - (C) a poor person accused of a crime will be provided with legal counsel
 - (D) no one will be required to post excessive bail
 - (E) a defendant may compel witnesses to appear in his or her defense
725. The Supreme Court's "undue burden" standard for abortion issues was established in
- (A) *Roe v. Wade*
 - (B) *Griswold v. Connecticut*
 - (C) ***Planned Parenthood v. Casey***
 - (D) *McCleskey v. Kemp*
 - (E) *Gregg v. Georgia*
731. When, in 1956, two men admitted to the lynching of Emmitt Till, of which they had been acquitted, they were protected from prosecution because
- (A) **double jeopardy is prohibited by the Fifth Amendment**
 - (B) self-incrimination is prohibited by the Fifth Amendment
 - (C) a second trial would have constituted unreasonable search and seizure
 - (D) freedom of speech extends to confessions of criminal misconduct
 - (E) a second trial would have constituted excessive bail

815. Which of the following constitutional rights is NOT explicitly guaranteed in the Bill of Rights?
- (A) The right to assemble peaceably
 - (B) The right to bear arms
 - (C) **The right to privacy**
 - (D) The right to counsel
 - (E) The right to just compensation
833. Civil libertarians have heavily criticized the use of warrantless wiretaps by the
- (A) Federal Election Commission
 - (B) Federal Reserve Board
 - (C) Senate Judiciary Committee
 - (D) Drug Enforcement Agency
 - (E) **National Security Agency**
840. The reasonableness test established in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* related to searches and seizures in
- (A) private residences
 - (B) **public schools**
 - (C) places of business
 - (D) places of worship
 - (E) state prisons
841. According to the Supreme Court decision in *New Jersey v. T.L.O.*, a high school principal may search a student's personal belongings
- (A) only upon attaining a search warrant from a state court
 - (B) only in the presence of the student and his or her lawyer
 - (C) whenever he or she decides to do so
 - (D) **as long as he or she has reasonable grounds for suspicion**
 - (E) under no circumstances whatsoever
843. The Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* was based primarily in the constitutional protection
- (A) of freedom of speech
 - (B) against cruel and unusual punishment
 - (C) **against self-incrimination**
 - (D) of the right to privacy
 - (E) of the right to counsel
884. During trial, the accused is guaranteed all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) trial by jury
 - (B) no double jeopardy
 - (C) speedy and public trial
 - (D) the right to confront witnesses
 - (E) **a demographically representative jury**
912. Which court expanded the protections granted to criminal defendants?
- (A) Marshall court
 - (B) Taney court
 - (C) Chase court
 - (D) Burger court
 - (E) **Warren court**

838. Which of the following statements about *Brown v. Board of Education* is true?

- (A) **It overturned the precedent of *Plessy v. Ferguson*.**
- (B) It ended "de facto" segregation.
- (C) It was narrow in its implications.
- (D) It went unnoticed until the 1960s civil rights movement.
- (E) It permitted "de jure" segregation.

865. Which of the following is true concerning *Roe v. Wade*?

- (A) It struck down a Texas ban on abortion.
- (B) It allowed third-trimester abortions.
- (C) It based women's right to choose on the Fourteenth Amendment.
- (D) **It imposed some regulations on first-trimester abortions.**
- (E) It expanded the power of the "full faith and credit" clause.

867. The civil rights movement succeeded because

- (A) it went directly to Congress
- (B) it appealed to majoritarian politics
- (C) it capitalized on the unpopularity of Lyndon Johnson
- (D) **it moved from Congress to the courts**
- (E) it commanded public opinion in the South

869. Racial profiling is a debate best characterized by which of the following statements?

- (A) **Racial profiling is an inherently discriminatory practice, but advocates claim it is for the common good by capturing criminals.**
- (B) Racial profiling is a commonly accepted police practice that the public generally agrees is necessary for capturing criminals.
- (C) A president has yet to come out in opposition to racial profiling.
- (D) Most advocates believe that race should be the only factor used in suspect profiling.
- (E) Critics feel that race as should not be used at all in identifying suspects, even in conjunction with other physical traits.

871. Most critics of affirmative action oppose the practice because

- (A) it results in greater inequity in employment for minority groups
- (B) quotas are a better system for correcting discrimination
- (C) **they consider it to be an inherently discriminatory practice**
- (D) it was ruled unconstitutional in the *Bakke* case
- (E) they believe it is a compensatory action rather than preferential treatment

915. The Supreme Court has historically been most restrictive toward legislation that discriminates according to

- (A) **race**
- (B) gender
- (C) age
- (D) wealth
- (E) marital status

917. Which of the following does the Supreme Court currently deem constitutional?

- (A) "De jure" segregation
- (B) **"De facto" segregation**
- (C) Racial quotas
- (D) Segregated private universities
- (E) Grandfather clauses for voting

918. The armed forces' "don't ask, don't tell" policy was announced by

- (A) Jimmy Carter
- (B) Ronald Reagan
- (C) George H.W. Bush
- (D) **Bill Clinton**
- (E) George W. Bush

930. Which of the following was an actual weakness of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

- (A) **It provided for little initial enforcement power.**
- (B) It allowed states to continue ignoring civil rights mandates.
- (C) It did not allow the federal government to cut off funding to discriminatory programs.
- (D) It had little impact for women.
- (E) It applied only to employment and not public accommodation.

994. "We seek not just freedom but opportunity. We seek not just legal equity but human ability, not just equality as a right and a theory but equality as a fact and equality as a result."

– President Lyndon Johnson, 1965

President Johnson's remarks most clearly indicate his support for

- (A) proportional taxation
- (B) occupational safety
- (C) **affirmative action**
- (D) school vouchers
- (E) *de facto* segregation

1069. Which of the following is an example of *de facto* segregation?

- (A) A black student is denied admission to a public university on account of race.
- (B) A municipality is required to create a busing program to desegregate its schools.
- (C) Only whites are allowed to vote in party primaries in a Southern state.
- (D) **A real-estate broker refuses to sell a house in a white neighborhood to a Hispanic family.**
- (E) Separate bathroom facilities exist for blacks and whites in a Southern city.